Wm Sutton

CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

ice over No. 29 State Street. Entr nce in Congress Square.

UME 2. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1840. NUMBER 24.

TON CULTIVATOR,

Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square. $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year be added to the $2 00.—Any representa- nts or others, varying from these, must not

will be discontinued until all arrearages unless at the option of the Proprietor.

communications, post paid, should be ad- e "*Cultivator, Boston, Mass.*"

OF ADVERTISING—for three insertions, less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding ; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, sixth part of the above prices for each in- the three first.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NEWTON.

n, the Nonantum of the Indians, inally a part of Cambridge, and d Cambridge Village, or New ge. It lies seven miles westerly ston, and is bounded on three the beautiful and useful Charles hich washes its borders to the ex- fteen miles.

s one of our large and valuable and manufacturing towns. The ost parts of it is a good loam, and of producing all the varieties of es which are grown in New Eng- ome of the western parts of the r Needham are dry and gravelly prevailing character of the soil on is a compact loam not abound- essively in clay or sand;—there several handsome swells or hills, but of them so steep or broken as to be for cultivation—even the Nonantum cultivated to its top, and on it Mr. has for many years had exten- nurseries of fruit and forest trees.

e soil on all these hills is a heavy ly loam, which retains an abundance , and wants nothing but a little to make it the best of pasture Wherever the inhabitants under- render it fertile, it yields a rich and a very large number of hand- rms and gardens grace almost ev- part of it. Rich orchards, forest , and fine dwelling houses are scat- d in all directions, and few towns pre- an aspect more inviting to the culti- r, or to the searcher of a country res- ce than Newton.

gardens and fields are appropri- vegetables for the market, and but ain of any kind is here cultivated th is the gardeners in the vicinity on can do far better than to raise r sale, and they must surrender nch of business to those who have lands, and who are located at a distance from large towns. Ex- wheat can be raised in Newton, doubt 25 bushels to the acre can ned. At one dollar per bushel, ld give as many dollars, and the uld pay a little more than the and storing. When it is stored, e threshed, and cleaned, and these ns will cost not less than one fourth op, for it is a good day's work for to thresh and clean four bush-

wner has three fourths of 25 dol- for his share,—but in most cases d be likely to receive one half that sum; for we seldom obtain n 12½ bushels on the average.— e must consider that wheat is one most exhausting crops. We will pare the produce of wheat with strawberries or market vegetables, uire extra culture—we will com- with a crop of grass which is more produced; which is prepared for with far less labor, and which ex- he soil less than any crop we cul-

we can be more sure of two tons to the acre than we can be of fif- shels of wheat; and the labor of ng it for sale is far less. Hay in for thirty years past has averaged are, more than fifteen dollars per To bring the wheat crop equal to must realize more than two dol- bushel, or the price which the w bears in England. Can any ise us, in the vicinity of Boston, wheat for sale, when we can do h better? But we are sometimes told we should do both—raise our wheat and our hay too. We choose first to supply the market with the article which yields most profit, and not depend on Maine for hay, while we are raising grain. Hay cannot be so cheaply carried to a distance as grain can be, and we prefer to let Maine send us wheat, while we furnish all the hay.

We are also told we must adopt the system of rotation of crops—that land will not continue to produce the same crops for several years in succession—but we say grass is an exception to this rule, and as grass is one of our most profitable crops, we must contrive to keep our lands in grass while we find this is the most suitable.

Newton has extensive water power in the Charles river—the *Upper Falls* and the *Lower Falls*. The first is nine miles from Boston, and seven from Dedham.—It has about seventy dwelling houses—two churches, one Methodist, and one Baptist, a nail factory, a rolling mill, and a machine shop where 100 hands were last year employed by the enterprising Otis Pettee, Esq. Unfortunately Mr. Pettee's machine shop, which was 365 feet long, was consumed last winter, and but little was saved from the building—the loss was more than 70,000 dollars, and the insurance on the property was only 20,000 dollars.

At these falls, the water descends 35 feet in a distance of half a mile, and it falls 20 feet over a ledge in one sheet.—This village has a romantic appearance—it is mostly built on a high ledge, and more than half the buildings have been erected within fifteen years. These are generally painted white and being so new, they exhibit a very handsome appearance.

The *Lower Falls* village is two miles and a half N. W. of this. A part of it is within the limits of Needham. It has about fifty dwelling houses, an Episcopal church, and five paper mills. The Worcester Railroad passes to the north of this. Here Mr. Hurd has been preparing an extensive meadow for English grass, and he has been at great expense to cover it five inches thick with gravel. As the meadow was soft, Mr. H. carted on the gravel in winter, when the bog was frozen, and when we saw it last season, the part which he had finished promised a bountiful harvest.

This undertaking shows much enterprize, as the lot covered was not less than ten acres. The only fault we can find with this procedure, is, that Mr. H. has carried on much more gravel than he needed to have done for a first dressing. We think he will find three inches of gravel quite enough.

In 1837 here were two cotton mills, 5,710 spindles, 962,300 yds. cotton goods were manufactured—males employed, 53—females, 240. One woollen mill, 100,000 yds. cloth made. Five paper mills, stock manufactured, 975 tons; value of paper, $197,000; males employed, 53, females 30. One nail factory, nails 700 tons, hands employed 20—one factory of chairs and cabinet ware; produce, $54,000; 60 males and six females employed—one rolling mill, 950 tons of iron rolled. Value of soap and candles made, $22,500. Vitriol, 1,800,000 lbs.—barilla 130 tons. Value of machinery made, $70,000, cost of materials, $35,000.—Capital invested, $120,000. The value of the manufactures of this town, for the year ending April 1, 1837, was $815,872.

Newton was incorporated in 1631, and is noted as the birth place and residence of many distinguished men. In 1825, the Newton Theological Seminary was founded under the patronage of the Baptist denomination. This Seminary is beautifully situated on an elevated hill, which commands an extensive prospect of Boston, and of the rich country around. It consists of one building of brick, three stories high, which cost $10,000, and three convenient houses, which have been since erected for the Professors.

In the whole town, there are five churches; 2 Congregational, 2 Baptists, and one Episcopal. There are also five post offices in Newton,—at Newton centre—Newton corner—Upper Falls, Lower Falls, and West Newton; and the number of inhabitants in 1837 was 3,037. The general character of the population of Newton is quite respectable; a great majority of the farmers cultivate their own soil, and they live so far from the amusements and attractions of the Capital, that they devote more of their time to acquire useful information, than many who live nearer the city. We know of no town in the vicinity of Boston, whose inhabitants are more civil and intelligent than those of Newton. Its manufacturing villages are a pattern for all such establishments; good order and decorum prevail throughout, and there is no suspicion that the morals of these clustering villagers are not as pure as those of any portion of our population.

Who ever hears of a riot, or of any kind of outrage in these villages? You will witness a dozen battles in the Hall of our *select* representatives in Congress, where you hear of a single skirmish in Newton.

We can remember when the great thoroughfare from the western part of the state to Boston, led through Newton over a very narrow causeway and bridge at Watertown village. That bridge admitted but one team at a time, and as the causeway was long and narrow, much confusion arose in the night, and much delay in the daytime of teams and carriages that crowded the shores to obtain a passage. *Angier's corn r*—now Newton corner—was a great stopping place for teams. And Brookline had a famous house, whose sign—the *Punch-bowl*—caused as much joy to the thirsty traveller as tne three taverns at Appi Forum did to St. Paul.

Old people have related to as many anecdotes of those who lived in Newton when it included the whole of Cambridge, and the whole town had but one place of worship. Many travelled eight or nine miles to hear tho good word, and women often carried their children with them on horseback. As the service lasted many hours, it was common to carry a jug of milk to feed "the baby" at noontime.

Exclusive rights to pews and seats at meeting were then unknown; and all the mdst craving sinner wanted was a bench where he could see his beloved pastor and hear his precious tone. We are told that one lady hid her pitcher of milk—not under a bushel—but under her bench; but being engrossed by the rapturous oratory of the preacher, she entirely neglected this worldly concern. A little puppy, observing her neglect, was induced to take the whole charge of the pitcher, which barely admitted his head inside. When his nose reached the milk, he must either drink or be choked, for his projecting ears would allow of no retreat.

Not being much used to civilized life, the little puppy made more noise in swallowing than any one ought to make in company, and the woman began to bang him, and he began to yelp. Now when pup's throat and mouth were clear, his whine was music itself—far superior to that which used to be doled out from the deacon's bench, one line at a time, and then repeated by the whole congregation. But muffled, muzzled, blinded, and suffocated, he could not well avoid making this disturbance, and the whole congregation was in confusion, and "get out—get out—get out" was echoed from every quarter. The puppy at last put an end to the whole disturbance by giving a finishing stroke to the pitcher as he ran blindfold against the deacon's seat.

ROAD MAKING.

As soon as planting is over we find a little leisure to mend our ways. Surveyors in towns near the Capital have learned that gravel is the article, above all others, to be spread on the surface of the roads. That should be brought if we go a mile for it in preference to any softer substance obtained at less expense.

Care should be taken to level this gravel soon after it is dropped otherwise it will be found difficult to spread it as even as it should be for a good road. After the hoe has levelled it an iron tooth harrow is one of the best instruments to be used for the purpose of settling down the gravel and filling up any crevices beneath the surface. Rolling the surface does not answer the purpose—it only beats down a small amount of the upper layer and leaves the main body light.

For this same reason we fear a roller less than a harrow on our tilled grounds. A harrow will do no injury to green sward, for that needs beating down, but lands that have been longer in tillage may be harrowed so much as to be rendered too solid—too compact for vegetable roots.

In some parts of this State we notice that surveyors of highways often make a great show of improvement by ploughing up rich loam by the road-side and hauling it into the centre when it would be worth ten times as much in a field of corn. It is comparatively easy to construct roads in this way and the Surveyor may gain great credit with some for making his road look new and fresh. But any road which is much travelled must be coated with gravel or something very like it if we wish it to be good in the spring.

We notice one more error. In crowning roads—in turnpiking—many crown at the hill top as high as they do in the valleys. This is a very common error far up in the country. We have seen many new roads—made by contract—in which the peaks of the hills were crowned many inches higher than the surface of the lands on either side of the way. One apparent reason for this was the contractor found it easier to *cover up* the stumps that grew on the hill-top in the centre of the new way than to dig them out.

No road should be crowned up on the height of a hill. A rod or two may be left level and let the rains gradually reduce the high places—"let every valley be filled and every hill be brought low." This will be the gradual work of time but we should do nothing in this republican country to check this natural tendency to levelling. At one or two rods distance from the peak of the hill we should begin to crown the road. Thus we form a kind of bar, and when a bar in the road is made *broad* the traveller experiences no inconvenience.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPROUTING POTATOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—If you think the following is worth printing, please insert it in the Cultivator.

As it is about the time of year to get the hired men and boys into the cellar on rainy days to sprout potatoes (as it is called) which is very injurious and about spoils the potato—turns it black and renders it not fit for the table. It used to be the practice with many and is now to some extent, as soon as warm weather comes, to fetch the potatoes from the cellar, and put them into some open shed or barn floor, which causes them to dry, and shrivel up. Now, sir, the best way to preserve them (for I have tried it a number of years) is to let the potatoes remain in the cellar, and keep them from the air as much as possible, and never break off the sprouts faster than you use them; then, sir, they will remain bright and good till quite late in the season; it saves a great deal of work while the men and boys could be doing something else to more advantage on rainy days, such as cleaning the barn, and fixing the old hay ready for the new, and many other things that might be done on a farm without working in the rain.

Respectfully yours,
W. HASTINGS, 2d.

Framingham, June 3d, 1840.

We think Col. Hastings is correct in his doctrine in regard to keeping potatoes cool and close where they can have no air. Nothing injures the potato more than exposure at any season after they are dug out of the ground.

As to sprouting, we never see any thing of that when they are kept close. If a large heap is suffered to lie in the cellar until July, we find that those which are at the bottom, have no sprouts. [Ed.

EXTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Dear Sir: I have about one hundred apple trees and they have been injured much by borers for a year past. Will you tell me some effectual method for destroying them? I have not seen many numbers of the Cultivator, perhaps you have published something already.

Respectfully yours,
J. LOUD.

South Weymouth, June 2, 1840.

The borer is doing great mischief in our orchards. He works in secret and few suspect he is doing any injury. We are preparing to give a full account of his worship and then our friends can better judge how to treat him.

It is well ascertained that his mother, a little insect, is inclined to get him into business in as easy a manner as possible.

She therefore lays her egg near the root of the palatable tree where the bark is most tender, designing that the young candidate shall get into office as soon as he is of sufficient age. He takes the hint as quick as a party politician, and worms his way along up, in general, always taking care to get his pay as he advances.

Some farmers take the trouble to follow him with a wire and turn him out of office or kill him in it. It is found that he is much more likely to work into a tree that has green grass about its roots than into one standing where the ground is tilled.

To prevent the deposite of the egg it is a good plan to keep the tree clean—to scrape the bark once a year, keep it smooth and thus render it more difficult for the fly to effect a lodgement.

Young trees should be washed annually with lie made as strong as you please.—One pound of potash will make half a pail full, and June is the best month for putting it on. This kills all the moss and the lice wherever it is applied. [Ed.

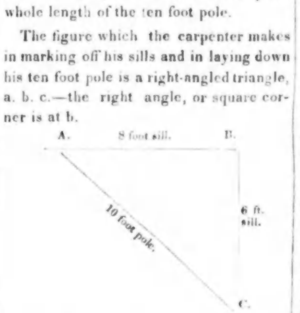
ON MECHANICS.

Every carpenter must know, before he erects a house, how to lay the sills in an exact square. If the work is not laid out right the structure will be vicious.

Therefore when he first brings on his sills he must go by some rule to lay them square. He accordingly measures off 8 feet from the end of one sill and there makes a mark. He then measures off six feet on the sill lying at right angles with the first, and makes another mark. He next lays on his ten foot pole—one end of it squaring with the first mark—and if the other end of it does not exactly meet the second mark he causes the sill to be moved in or out until it exactly squares with it.

Now how does he know that his frame is exactly square? Some plodding genius must have told him, for he would not have guessed it. A great many years ago one Mr. Euclid, among others, thought the matter over, and proved as clearly as you can prove the length of a stick of timber, that the square of the first named line added to the square of the second named line must always be equal to the square of the last line, that was measured by the whole length of the ten foot pole.

The figure which the carpenter makes in marking off his sills and in laying down his ten foot pole is a right-angled triangle, a. b. c.—the right angle, or square corner is at b.



Now unless the line a. c. be ten feet long when the other two are eight and six respectively, the corner, b will not be a square corner; for it is found by mathematicians that in every right-angled triangle the longest line—the line opposite to the right angle, when squared, is just equal to the squares of the other two, the lines a. b. and b. c. This is the reason why carpenters adopt this rule to lay their sills square—8 squared is 64, and 6 squared is 36, both equalling 100. And 10 squared is 100 = 10 times 10.

In another paper we may show to demonstration that in any right angled triangle the square of the longest side is just equal to the squares of the other two sides.

In a former number it will be recollected we measured such a field as a. b. c. simply with a chain or a pole.

We take the length of the longest side a. c. and multiply it by *half* the width—that is from corner b. straight across to the side a. c. and this gives us the exact contents of the lot.

CLAY A MANURE.

In the number of the first volume of this paper, published on the 28th of April, 1838, there is a communication, signed T., stating that the bright friable clay, which is under our black top soil, to the depth of some four to six feet, is as valuable as the black mould, when turned up and acted on by the frost and sun; that the Shaking Quakers, near Russellville, had discovered this fact. It has often occurred to me as very strange, that more attention had not been called to the statement. If true, a plough that will turn up the clay, is all that is necessary to return the most impoverished soil to its virgin fertility. We were informed, from a credible source, that in Mercer county, a gentleman was digging a cellar and turned the yellow clay upon his garden. He was greatly surprised at the luxuriant growth of his vegetables, and was satisfied that the clay had been equal to a top dressing of the very best stable manure. A similar result followed from the clay of a mill race in Madison county being spread upon some adjoining land. To us this is a subject of very interesting character, and we would be pleased to have any facts or information bearing on it. [Franklin, (Ky.) Farmer.

If clay is not a manure, it is one very important ingredient in a soil—and whenever there is a deficiency of it we should endeavor to procure a supply. All mixtures of soils have a good tendency, and we can frequently obtain this mixture by the simple use of the plough—by setting it a little deeper than it has ever been before.

When we try such experiments, it is more prudent to plough in Autumn, to expose the new matter for a longer time to sun, and air, and frost, before we plant or sow. If we have manure enough, we may turn up this subsoil at any time.—We have seen gravel from a well nine feet deep, spread on to low, clayey grounds to good advantage. There may not have been any *food of plants* in this gravel, but yet it will often operate to warm and to make other matter more fertile. [Ed.

BUCKWHEAT.

Why is it that this grain is not more cultivated? Few luxuries equal good buck-wheat cakes, and they rae as easily made as common corn bread. It can be raised after a crop of wheat, oats or rye has been taken from the ground, and healps more abundantly than either. Notwithstanding some assertions to the contrary, we know that the straw cut makes excellent food for horses. One year, after our crop way threshed out, the straw was thrown away as useless; soon after, our barn was shedded and protected the pile from rain, we noticed the horses, which had access to it, frequently eating it greedily. This induced us to cut it into chop, and mixed with rye or corn meal, it was eaten by every horse on our place *in preference* to oats or rye straw prepared in the same way. Hogs devour the grain and fatten most kindly upon it. We have heard of an intelligent farmer in this State, who sows it at the time of the last ploughing, with the corn he intends feeding down to his hogs, and he thinks that its value is almost equal to that of the corn, without diminishing the product of the latter, besides an addition of fertility to the land, by the return of the straw. The hogs are said to give little preference to corn.—If this could be realized generally, or the buck-wheat has half or a fourth of the value of the corn, it would be worthy of extensive cultivation. The labor of sowing and cost of seed would be nothing.—In some parts of the U. States it has been sown after a crop of small grain was taken off, and turned in as a green crop for the manure alone, and is esteemed of great value. The flour is always in good demand, and the grain bears a fair price in this vicinity. We would be pleased to have the experience of those who have cultivated it.

We copy the above from the Franklin (Kentucky) Farmer. We can assure the Editor that good buckwheat is quite as valuable as corn for fattening hogs. The straw is also valuable when it is well preserved. [Ed.

The dwelling house of Mr Theophilus Wenthworth, in Bridgewater, was destroyed by fire on Thuesday night, 3d inst.—The family escaped only with their lives, by throwing themselves from a window of the house.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE: *Neatness.—Root Making.—Spreading Potatoes.—Correspondence, on the Borer.—On Mechanics*: the square corner formed.—*Clay Manure.—Buckwheat*, in Kentucky.

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: *Poetry.—A Large Apple Tree.—Boswell.—Dramatic Genius.—Dandies.—Omnibuses.—The Dahlia.—Cromwell and Bonaparte*: this parallel appears just; it ought to be studied.—*Vulgar Jokes.—Astronomy.—Romantic Spot on the Eastern Railroad.*

THE CANKER WORM.

This visitor is now quitting the apple tree, the elm, and the cherry, and hiding himself in the earth to prepare a host for next season. He may now be seen digging his cellar and we are not certain that time or any other circumstance will destroy him while in the earth. We must therefore prevent his ascent in Autumn, Winter, and Spring.

How shall this be done? Tarring has been found the most effectual remedy, but this is very laborious and must be continued for a long time or we fail to entrap the enemy. Leaden gutters filled with oil have been extensively used in the vicinity of the city, and these are effectual when well put on and kept filled with oil, but much care must be taken or we wholly lose our labor after being at the expense of troughs. Can we find no easier mode of overpowering this scourge?

Our Franklin correspondent may clear his trees, if there are but few on them, by rapping the limbs and brushing the worms off as they hang on their thread, and we see that many have been trying this mode of extirpation, but we doubt whether it will prove effectual where there are swarms of them. Still we should not forget that small trees may often be cleared in this way, for we are sometimes taken by surprize and receive a visit when we are not ready for company. If therefore we can possibly clear a young tree in May as soon as we discover the worm we ought to try it.

In regard to this terrible scourge—this canker worm—we do not intend to despair. We think we have the means of destroying him completely, and we ask our friends to wait in patience and not cut down their trees until they have tried once more to stop his ravages. To every ill there is an antidote, and stout hearted yeomen should be ashamed to knuckle to this inferior foe.

A good farmer in Brookline this week declared to us he would show his greatest enemy how to destroy this worm if he had it in his power. This sentiment is worthy of an old Roman, and we hope we have vast numbers who are ready to adopt it.

As to the borer we need not fear him—a very little care will crush him in his egg. We promise to give our friends his character from his youth up, and they will then know at once what reception to give him when he makes a call.

FANCY FARMERS.

We owe our practical readers an apology for publishing in our last paper the whole list of premiums offered by the Massachusetts Society. We are exceedingly mortified to see published to the world, the offered premium of *seventy-five dollars for the best plough for turning the sod edgewise and leaving it there*. We hope for the honor of old and practical Massachusetts yet to hear that there is some mistake in the printing and that it will yet be corrected,—that an old whim of twenty years standing has accidentally been copied among the new and liberal list of premiums offered by the Society.

What opinion must ninety-nine in a hundred of our practical farmers have of the sagacity or the experience of a Society that offers in the nineteenth century a large premium for the construction of a plough that never will be used? *Seventy five* dollars for a tool, that must be worthless if it operates as it is expected to do, and only *fifty* dollars, "for a new, effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Apple tree borer!" Seventy five dollars for a worthless tool and only fifteen for the best milch cow!

We have conversed with one gentleman who was formerly on the committee. He told us it had long been the wish of one member of the Society to introduce something of this kind. This member had heard of a practice in England of turning the furrow in this way and then setting the laborers to hoe it over in such a way as to leave a ridge on which no seed was to be buried—leaving the seed to grow in drills between the furrows.

We hope and trust it may yet appear that here is some mistake. That, not more than one of the Committee ever suspected that such a premium was to be offered. We shall be happy to set the matter right as soon as we shall receive any satisfactory explanation of this apparent accident in the publication of the premium list, and we shall beg of our distant friends to suspend their judgment of old Massachusetts until they may be informed how this accident happened.

MR. LOVE'S POLYPHONY.

Mr. Love, an Englishman has been in the city many weeks exhibiting his wonderful powers of voice. The practice of the art of *Ventriloquism*,—*Ventri-loquism*, or *speaking* from the *stomach*, is not new, but Mr. Love is said to excel all who have attempted to deceive us in regard to the utterance of sounds.

He will carry on both sides of a dialogue between himself and a person apparently many rods distant. One minute he appears with the voice, dress, manners and phiz of an old man—then of an old woman—then of a female chatterer and slanderer of thirty. A moment after you see him a smart young officer looking at himself and admiring his regimentals,—next he assumes the waiter. He talks and acts the Frenchman,—then he barks—squeals—and hums like a humble bee.

The term *Polyphony* signifies a *variety* of voice or sound; but Mr. Love excels most in the ventriloquial art. The art of making one believe the speaker is far off.

THE UNICORN.

This Steamer made an excursion to Salem on Wednesday, and carried a number of guests, ladies and gentleman, invited by Mr. Cunard, and sumptuously entertained by him until their return in the evening, when she sailed for Halifax.

We went on board this vessel on Saturday, and found everything apparently in good condition. We noticed that the rims of the wheels were wholly of iron, and the floats fastened on them were not wide, but were made in the modern fashion—that is, there was a double set of floats, one above the other, and an opening between them, on each pair of arms.

The inside was tastily decorated, and looked like a comfortable "*home upon the deep.*" Every part seemed firm and strong, but in beauty of workmanship, it would ill compare with American steamers.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL. On Thursday an adjourned meeting of printers and of those connected with the press was held at the Exchange—J. T. Buckingham in the Chair, and T. R. Marvin, Secretary. A committee of 17 was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration at Faneuil Hall, on the 24th inst. Invitations to be extended to all in any way connected with printing throughout the United States.

CONTEE BREAD-ROOT.—We present our thanks to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents at Washington, for his present of some seeds of the Contee Bread-root. Mr. E. states that the Indians of Florida subsist on this root.

We shall plant some of these seeds but have some doubts about maturing the plants in this climate. The Bread-root is probably intended for the inhabitants of a climate where it is too hot to till the earth.

ELEMENTS OF HORTICULTURE, by Teschemacher, Boston: *Charles E. Little and James Brown.*

This is a neat little volume explaining the philosophy of vegetation. The curious in these matters will be pleased with the author's treatment of the subject.—Useful results must flow from a critical examination of the operations of nature.

EARLY PEAS. Last week, on Saturday, we saw some beautiful "Early Washington Peas" from the garden of Mrs. T. Bigelow of Medford. They were planted March 10th, and grew in the open air. These pods were well filled and this kind is said to be productive.

LIBERAL. The East India Company have altered their regulations respecting the admission of goods into their ports brought by foreign vessels. Now all vessels are allowed to trade there freely whether they come directly from their own country or from any other place.

Breadth of the Atlantic. According to the log book of the Unicorn, the distance from Liverpool to Halifax is only 2,202 miles, and from Halifax to Boston 395 miles = 2,597 the whole passage.

REMARKABLE CURES. Fifty thousand people in New England have been cured of *lingering diseases* by an increase of exercise and a diminution of food.

LIMITATION OF QUANTITY. The Times says six common sized watermelons are enough for one person to eat at a time.

FIRE. A fire broke out in a large double house in Chelsea, Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The building was entirely destroyed, but the furniture was saved.

CONGRESS. We have the proceedings of this body through Tuesday last. In the Senate there was a long debate on the question of abolishing some of the land offices. Also, on a bill for the relief of the heirs of Mr. Fulton, of steam boat memory. The State of N. Y. had made liberal grants to Fulton of rights to navigate the waters of N. Y. by steam, but the Supreme Judicial Court of U. S., some years ago, declared these grants void, and Fulton's heirs are left pennyless—one male and three females. Mr. Hubbard, of N. H., opposed the bill. Mr. Phelps, of Vt., is to advocate it.

In the House, the question of the sale of the presents to the President was discussed at much length. The Reporter says there was so much confusion he could not hear any whole sentence, but the words "Treasury department Jackasses—rose-water—animals—Cashmere shawls—Lions—next President, &c. &c." were spoken so distinctly that they might be heard in the galleries. Pickens, Petriken, Crabb, and Adams took part in the debate. Mr. A. opposed the reception of the presents.—The bill was committed.

Mr. Underwood opposed the Sub-Treasury bill—Mr. Lucas advocated it. Mr. Marvin opposed it until the hour of adjournment, Tuesday evening.

Lightning. In Auburn, (Penn.) a streak of lightning visited a woman who was ironing, and had already a hot flat-iron in her hand. The lightning passed by her head, saluted the flat then passed off without committing any serious depredations.

[Communication.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

SIR: I notice much is said in the newspapers of the day, about the elegant hand writing taught at one half price of the original charges. Would it not be a good plan, sir, to offer a premium to some of those who are well-taught, of a gold medal, with a double row of gold chains attached to it, if they would write so that there was any possibility of reading and understanding their meaning?

DORCHESTER.

June 8th, 1840.

Sam Weller would say it is wery convenient to see letters so written that the author need not keep them company in order to explain their meaning. Then we must consider the case of his forgetting what he wrote, when he might not be able to read them himself. We go for the premium.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce publishes an extract of a letter, dated Manchester, (Ontario Co.) June 5th, in which it is stated that there is every appearance of a great crop of wheat in that part of the state, and all the West. Some farmers have on hand two crops, for some of which they were offered $1 50 to $2 a bushel.

We have seen the above article in numerous papers.—We beg to be informed when $1 50 or $2 were offered for wheat? If it was two or three years ago why not say so? If it was within a year it is a sheer humbug story. For a long time past wheat has been sold in Zanesville, (Ohio,) for less than fifty cents a bushel, and it can be carried to Ontario County, for less than twenty five cents. How then can wheat be $2 in Ontario? [Ed.

Gov. Page's Message.—We have not seen the whole of this production which is said to be very short. The following extract is full of good sense and we trust must be approved of by all parties in the Bay State. [Ed.

"Perhaps excess of legislation is one of the growing evils to which we are subject. Laws of a public nature, to which constructions have been given by judicial decisions, should not be altered without weighty reasons. Nothing tends so much to increase litigation, and render the law uncertain, as frequent alteration of the statutes. I should therefore recommend but few alterations in our public laws. Our criminal code is humane, and at the same time sufficiently severe. It is more by the certainty, than the severity of the punishment, that crimes are prevented; and such are the vigilance and ability with which our criminal laws are now enforced, that few offenders escape deserved punishment.

HAIL STORM. We were visited, yesterday evening, by one of the most destructive hail storms that has ever occurred here within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. For the time it lasted, it was of the most violent character, breaking large quantities of window glass, and destroying the fruit in our gardens to a considerable extent.

The ship Sutton, Capt. Barkman, was struck by lightning about half past 7 o'clk yesterday evening. The fluid passed from the main skysail mast, shivering the main top gallant mast and main top mast, greatly injuring the main mast, tearing off both ends of the house on deck—it then descended into the cabin, tearing off in various places the ceilings and mouldings.

Several of the crew were knocked down, but none seriously injured. [Charleston, S. C., June 5.

A counterfeiter was lately arrested at Uniontown, Pa., who had purchased a horse with nine counterfeit ten dollar notes of the United States Bank.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONGRESS. On Friday, in the Senate, after the morning business, the Bankrupt Bill was discussed until near six, P. M. Mr. Webster having delivered his views, was replied to by Mr. Wright, when the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion to strike out the compulsory principle, and lost—yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr. Hubbard moved an indefinite postponement of the whole subject; which motion, after an animated debate of some length, was lost by yeas 16, nays 28.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the subject was then referred to a select committee of seven, to be appointed by the Vice President; and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the morning business, the House again resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. White of Kentucky addressed the House in opposition to it until the hour fixed for the daily recess, and continued his speech after the House met again at four o'clock.

Washington, Monday, June 8, 1840.

In the Senate, the Select Committee to whom the Bankrupt subject is referred as announced by the Senate Journal, read this morning, consists of Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Walker, Mr. Williams, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Huntingdon, Mr. Norvell.

In all this week we may have the report of this Committee.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill in addition to the several Acts regulating the shipment and discharge of seamen and the duties of Consuls.

Mr. Wright from the committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House known as Mr. Adams's Bill, for the more faithful collection of the revenue. The amendments are quite voluminous and occupy a much greater space than the original bill. As amended, it will contain 39 sections embracing several important items.

I notice one or two of the amendments, viz:

Sec. 20—Says, the term sewing silk shall hereafter be so construed as to comprehend silk twist and every variety of silk manufacture, used in sewing or embroidery.

Sec. 22—That the exemption from duty of "worsted stuff goods," shall hereafter apply to bombazettes, calimancoes, and such goods composed wholly of combed wool imported in the plain piece, known as piece goods, and sold by yard measure, without any work by hand added to the fabric.

Another section says, the term "*hosiery*" is not to extend to any other description of manufactures than stockings or socks, of whatever material composed.

The last section (29th) enacts that in all appraisements and invoices the *mark-banco* of Hamburg is to be rated at 25½ cents.

A very spirited discussion ensued on a motion to print a report from the Committee on the Militia, in some measure condemnatory of Mr. Poinsett's project for training, arming, and equipping the Militia, &c.

On motion, the subject was postponed until Wednesday.

A motion however was carried to print the report of the Secretary of War, with his explanatory letter and the correspondence of Gen. Keine in relation thereto.

In the House, immediately after the Journal of Saturday was read, Mr. Jones moved to go into Committee on the Sub-Treasury, which was agreed to. We had then three speeches in succession, in favor of the bill, from Mr. Ramsey, of Penn., Mr. Strong, of N. Y. and Mr. Marchaud, of Penn. Mr. Underwood, of Ky., then spoke at length in opposition to the bill, and did not finish.

A RUM ONE. On Tuesday last, while the engineer of the Germantown Railroad train was pushing along as fast as the steam would permit, he observed a man lying across the track, and with much difficulty succeeded in stopping the train just in time to avoid running over him.

"Get up! You were very near being run over!" cried the engineer.

"I won't do any such thing—that's just what I want—I insist upon being run over," replied the man.

"You fool! get out of the way, or you'll be cut in two," continued the engineer.

"I'm not a fool—I'm not going to be scolded by my wife any more—cut me in two, I say—I want to be cut in two, because I can't *untie* myself. Mind your business and go ahead." Saying this, the man (who had been drinking,) adjusted himself on the iron rail with his face downwards, and waited with real earnestness for the wheels to crush him. He was dragged away by force, and with some difficulty confined a few steps from the track until the train passed. [Baltimore Visitor.

Mr. Mason Shaw of Belcherton, Mass., at present residing in Burlington, New Jersey, on Saturday last received information from the former place, that a colored servant girl, aged nine years, and whom he had taken from the Alms House, and, in a truly charitable disposition, was educating and endeavoring to do all in his power for her comfort and happiness, had been forcibly abducted from home by two stout negro men and carried off. A report was in circulation that Mr. Shaw intended to take her to the South and sell her for a slave. The two negro men having ascertained that Mr. Shaw was away from home, and that no male person was in the house, knocked at the door late in the evening, and when it was opened, entered and seized the girl, knocking down Mrs. Shaw in their daring outrage. The girl was carried off in spite of her tears and lamentation. Mr. Shaw, as soon as the news reached him, left Burlington for Belcherton, with a full determination to bring to justice the aiders and abettors in the nefarious plot.

MURDERS.

MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"A horrid scene was enacted in Hill Valley, in this county, on Saturday evening last. The wife of Mr. Brown and five of his children were murdered. The wife and one son were found in the house—the wife's throat cut from ear to ear, and the son shot through the body, at some distance from the house were found two other children, one of them shot, and the other killed with a club or some other instrument, and in another direction of the wood, the two others were found, one shot and the other killed with a club. Mr. Brown has been arrested, also M'Conahy, his son-in-law, and M'Conahy's brother. Brown denies—says he was from home, and on his return found the door of his house fastened. Whilst standing there he was shot at and narrowly missed; another gun was discharged, which grazed his cheek, and perforated the lower part of his ear and passed through his hat. This I hear is his story. The M'Conahy's it is said tell contradictory stories. To-day these three men are undergoing an examination before a Justice in Shirleysburgh, and witnesses are being examined. The bodies were all buried yesterday, after an inquest had been held."—[Hollidaysburgh Register.

PIRACY AND MURDER. Advices from Havana to the 28th May, state that the English brig Vernon, Capt. Cunningham, while on her passage from Jamaica to Halifax, N. S., on the 1st of May, a little north of Cape Antonio, was boarded by a boat containing seven men. They pretended to belong to a revenue cutter at anchor just round the point. They ordered the captain to take his papers and go on board of her. The captain and the three men, accompanied by the pirates, for such they proved to be, started for the cutter; but when they had got a short distance from the brig, the pirates commenced the work of death, and murdered the captain and two men. The third jumped overboard and saved his life by swimming ashore. After wandering about for five days, where he saw several parcels of rigging, merchandise, &c.—probably the effects of other plundered vessels—he was discovered by the captain of a Cape Antonio coaster, who, on learning the facts, by an ingenious stratagem, succeeded in arresting the whole of the outlaws, and thus delivered the remaining Englishmen from their perilous situation. At their examination in Havana, a spectator says that the cold blooded recitals of these demons made his heart shrink within him. The pirates reside at Regla, and are well known at Havana.

A colored man by the name of Gibbs, killed his uncle, another colored man, in Philadelphia, on Friday night last, by beating out his brains with an iron pot.

Sentence of death was pronounced on B. Miller, at New Orleans on the 23d ult. for the murder of Green.

POLICE COURT. *Selling liquor without license.* Upon complaint of the City Marshal, Alpheus Grant, Brighton street, Gilbert Cummings, near the National Theatre, and Charles W. Parsons, Commercial street, were yesterday arraigned for selling ardent spirits without license, and, upon conviction, were severally sentenced to pay fines of $20, and costs, and they all appealed. [Post.

Samuel A. Heath, convicted at the last term of the Court of obtainining goods by false pretences, was sentenced to five days solitary and two years in the State Prison. The particulars of this case we have reported before. Mr. Park, the prisoner's counsel, endeavored to procure a mitigation of sentence by explaining the whole circumstances which had brought so promising a young man into such a desperate bad fix; and his remarks, even accompanied by the fact that a lawyer is not expected to tell the truth for his client, when something else will serve a better purpose, were really quite plausible. At any rate they appeared to operate on the mind of the Court sufficiently to produce a very lenient sentence.

PERJURY IN BOSTON. In the case of the lad Joseph Maier, indicted for perjury, the jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth, and the probability that he was influenced by others in swearing as he did. He was sentenced to the house of correction for one year.

POPULATION OF WORCESTER. The enumeration of the inhabitants of Worcester, made in compliance with the provision of the law of the last legislature, for the purpose of apportioning the representatives, has been completed. The number of inhabitants is now 7060: in 1837 the population was 7117: showing a decrease in 3 years of 57. In 1830 the population was 4172; the increase in the next seven years was 2945. The loss has been occasioned principally by the prostration of manufactures, and the suspensions, or diminution of those operations of industry, which have formerly been prosecuted here with great vigor and success. There are 120 families in the town, consisting of two persons only, and 18 persons who occupy separate tenements alone. [National Ægis.

CENSUS. The population of Marblehead is 5500, which is a falling off of 49 since 1837.

The population of Northampton is 3672, which shows an increase of nearly 100 since 1837.

Census of Lowell. By the census recently taken, the population of Lowell amounts to 20,981—7,341 males and 13,640 females. [Lowell Adv.

The colored population in Upper Canada amounts to 12,510.

Accounts from Alexandria (Egypt) say the plague is still raging there.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE SLAVE TRADE. Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Hav dated March 22d; and received at Natchez at New Orleans:

"The British cruisers are capturing trading vessels found on the coast Africa, without regard to their b whether they are engaged in legal trade or not. The American brig Davidson has been condemned in the ports, for having on board two blacks, which were a present to the captain from a factor. The brig was voyage from one of the Portuguese ports with a cargo of rice for a factory in It is asserted, that the commander American ship-of-war on that station vocated and sanctioned the condem of the brig."

FIRE AND THEFT. On Sunday ing, the 7th inst. the store of Mr J Smith, in Hadley, Mass., was broken and from six to seven hundred worth of property stolen, and the set on fire. The fire, however, was discovered, and after considerable extinguished, having damaged the and its contents to the amount of $2500. Two men, named Wm. and Ezra Lemon, have been arrest suspicion [Post.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Behave vorces are the order of the day. A writer at New Haven where the Legi ture is now in session says—"some tlemen have rather jocosely proposed the Committee on divorces should be thorised to continue its sittings ad in He seems however to think it unnec ry, as the chairman of the committee informed him that they had only cases before them. [Courier.

THE MISSISSIPPI. The New Orl Courier of the 23d ult. observes: Upper Mississippi and the Ohio rive is said, were falling rapidly last Sa Opposite this place, the water in the is a few inches lower. We may rea culate that all danger of an inundation passed for this year."

Notes of the denomination of $5, at the first glance, would be taken bills of the Bank of the Valley, Va in circulation. The engraving is ta ble. They purport to be of the Ba the Valley, are dated at Winchester payable at Lynchburg, (which wa spelt wrong.)

Notes are still in circulation of Manchester Bank, Michigan, altho the Manchester Bank, Vt.,—the ab a solvent, and the former a bankr stitution.

The new bridge across the Alleg connecting Pittsburg with Allegham just completed at an expense of $7 is 1027 feet long and 42 wide. O top is a delightful walk, 12 feet safely protected on each side by railings and lattice work.

The Supreme Court of Mississipp cided at their late session in favor validity of the wills of Capt. Ross a daughter, Mrs. Read, by which up of 300 slaves are directed to be s Liberia, and a large amount of pro left to defray the expense of their re and settlement in the Colony.

The ship Marchioness, from Lon derry, with passengers has been hi at Wilmington, Del., by the Collector that District, for having on board 350 sons, the law allowing but two person every five tons, and the ship meas only 816 tons.

The President has pardoned Ro Smith, convicted of making a revolt board of the ship Saratoga, in the Circuit Court in February last, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dred dollars, and be imprisoned for years.

Praise the fineness of a day when ended—a woman when you have k her—a word when you have proven maiden when she is married—the when you have crossed it—and a ne per *when you have* READ *and* PAID *for*

The New York Journal of Comm says that there were exported from port of New York, from the 1st of J 1839, to the 1st of June, 1840, 88 barrels of flour, 121,034 bushels of w and 122,641 bushels of corn.

The Rev. Mr. Newton, a Metho minister, from England, who made a g sensation in this country, has sailed his native home, carrying with him a degree of popularity and a host of fr and admirers.

The name of the absquatulating Ph delphia lawyer, who has disappeared embezzling about $100,000 belongi the estate of the late Robert Walsh, committed to his charge, is John Ste

Economy and Courting. Nothing ceeds the modesty of the Hawkeye g They won't be courted by daylight, in the evening unless the candles are tinguished. [Chicago Democrat.

The N. Y. Sun says that the body colored man was picked up a few d since, supposed to have been one of sufferers in the Lexington. His clo were marked "H. Downe."

The Legislature of Connecticut has sen William L. Storrs, at present a m ber of Congress, a Judge of the Supre Court, in place of Judge Hunting elected U. S. Senator.

Mr. Buchanan, Senator from Penn vania, has engaged to deliver an ora before the Van Buren party at Worce in this State on the Fourth of July.

A letter from St. Augustine, dated F day, the 29th ult., states that great ap hensions were entertained that the In ans would attack that city.

A man was run over by a railroad c near New Brunswick, N. J., on Thurs last, and instantly killed.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Erie, sa from Pensacola on the 19th ult. on a cru

EIPTS FOR THE CULTIVATOR.

J C Carroll,	$2 00	W S Bright,	$2 00
Jones,	2 00	Stephen Cook, 2d.,	2 00
an Alger,	2 00	Josiah Burnham,	2 00
Richardson,	2 00	Dr. Isaac Hurd,	1 00
Parnel,	2 00	Lorenzo Eldred,	2 00
Abbott,	1 00	Sam'l Cole,	2 00
Williams,	1 00	Leonard Williams,	1 57
Leland,	2 00	John Dustin,	2 00
r & Sherman,	1 87	Silas Hale,	2 00
Starbird,	2 00	Lyman Adams,	1 00
Nudd,	2 00	N P Baker,	2 00
us Howe,	1 00	Sidney Adams,	1 25
Fairbanks,	2 00	John Page,	1 00
Holbrook,	1 00	Asa Jones,	2 00
d Grover,	2 37	Capt. A. Brown,	2 00
Converse,	1 00	Jas. Pettee,	1 00
us Stone,	1 38	J M Fairbanks,	2 00
Callam,	2 00	J N Sumner,	1 00
Bacon,	1 00	I Briggs,	2 00
Barnes,	2 00	Chas. Wilkinson,	2 00
ompson,	2 00	V G Hewett,	2 00
ussell,	2 00	Cornelius Taber,	2 00
er,	2 50	Col. J G Davis,	2 00
Preshow,	1 00	Gilbert Bond,	2 50
B. Fitch,	2 00	S W Kendall,	2 00
Gardiner,	2 00		

ALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

res Western Railroad, 79 a 79½ per share.
Boston & Providence Railroad, 8½ per ct adv.
Eastern Railroad, 92¼ per share.
Merrimack Manuf. Co. 3 per cent adv.
Boston Bank, $54 for $50.
State Bank, $55¼ for 60.
City Bank, 85¼ per share.
Globe Bank, 2½ per cent adv.
Merchants' Bank, 98½ per share.
Shoe & Leath. Dealer's' Bank, 97¼ a 97¾ pr s.
Granite Bank, 86¼ a 86½ per share.
Market Bank, 58¼ per share.
Tenhills Farm, $221 per share.
New England Ins. Co. 88¼ per sh.
Firemen's Ins. Co. 85 per cent.
American Insurance Co., par.

MARRIAGES.

is city, Mr. E. Kirkland Ragg, of Canton, to Helen M. Williams; Mr. Jacob H. Currier to Margaret Ann Shirley; Mr. Thomas Daniel, Jr. Susan Smith; Mr. John A. Preston to Miss F. Ashton.

is city, Mr. H. P. Caldwell to Miss Eliza all of Boston.

olden, May 26, by Rev. Mr. Paine, Mr. Ebe- W. Parker of Princeton, to Miss Chloe A., er of Solomon Parmenter, Esq.

rince on, June 4, by Rev. Mr. Harding, Col. S., son of Col. Stephen Hastings of Sterling, to ois R., daughter of Edward Goodnow, Esq.

arre, Mr. Dwight Barr of New Braintree, to ary Ann Gorham.

inchendon, Joshua Tucker, M. D., of Boston, S. L. Morse.

olliston, Mr. Henderson Cole to Miss Hannah ne. Mr. Aaron Eames to Miss Sylva Pond.

arlboro', Mr. John Dana Gleason to Miss Mary ce. Mr. Elbridge G. Parmenter to Miss Elea- nple. Mr. Luke Jones to Miss Persis Seaver ston.

arvard, Mr. George C. Robinson of Lancaster, Abigail L. Atherton. Mr. Wm. Moore of y, to Miss Harriet Willard.

wton, 3d inst. Rev. Jeremiah S. Eaton, of d, Conn. to Miss Harriet H A Bacon, only of the late Josiah Bacon, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Grafton, May 29, Orinda A., eldest daughter of Sidney Leland, 5 yrs.

In Leicester, May 18, widow Hannah Green, 79.

In Leominster, May 24, Mr. Joshua Maynard, of ption, 20.

In Dana, May 24, widow Chloe Richards, 79.

In Sudbury, Miss Abigail Rice, 19.

In Newton, Lower Falls, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Jo- Foster, 40.

In Shirley, Mr. Charles Harlow, formerly of Bos- 38.

In Ashby, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. David Cushing, of Boston, 63.

mbridge, 6th inst. Mr. Jonathan Hersey, form- Hingham, 70.

orchester, 1st inst, Mr. Isaac Cox, 59; 2d, Lodge, Esq., 74.

well, 6th inst, very suddenly, Mrs. Sarah H. Mr. Charles A. Nichols, 38.

gston, June 5, very suddenly, Mrs. Jane, wife Sever, Esq.

number of deaths in Boston for the week end- June 6—76. Males, 16. Females, 10. Stillborn, Of consumption, 4—lung fever, 3—intemperance, 2 old age, 1—smallpox, 2—erysipelas, 2—infantile, croup, 1—delirium tremens, 1—dropsy, 1—disease the heart, 2—1—inflammation of the bowels, 1—debility, 1—inflammation of the lungs, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

—The stock of Flour is unusualy small for the but as large arrivals are now daily looked for, ovement in price is likely to take place. A re inquiry was had to day, on account of some ment in New York. Sales consist of 500 bbls street $4 87, cash, to $5, on short time; own, $5, 60 days; Fredericksburg, 4 75; 7 a 4 75, and Genesee, common brands, $5,

—There have been no arrivals this week of rtance, and prices have been more generally , and some slight improvement on prices real- rime descriptions. Sales yellow flat Corn, white 51 a 51¼ per bushel; Oats in demand, 40c; for Eastern 30 a 39c; Southern and 40c per bushel. Rye scarce, and sales good t 58 a 60c per bushel. The market closes ional firmness for nearly all kinds of Grain.

o additional supply of coarse qualities has e to the market this week; prices are quite but little Bag Salt remaining in first hands.

Paris—Cargo sales have been made at the tions. Arrivals this week have not been

2400 lbs, cash	2 75	a	2 87

ANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

, Chenangoes, per bush	50	a	60
Eastport, "	..	a	1 00
Potatoes, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
, per bushel	75	a	1 00
, per bushel	75	a	1 00
per bushel	50	a	..
, per bushel	..	a	1 50
dish, per lb	10	a	12
, per bunch	3	a	4
wers, each	12½	a	25
, each	20	a	25
, per head	3	a	6
, per peck	50	a	..
dia Squashes, per lb	2	a	3
eck do, per cwt	..	a	6 00
, per half peck	6	a	..
ons, " "	6	a	..
per bushel	75	a	1 00
ers, each	12½	a	25
, per lb	3	a	4
us, per bunch	8	a	10
outhern, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
orthern, "	..	a	4 00

Fruit.

per bushel	2 00	a	3 00
ries, Southern, box	50	a	75
Northern, "	..	a	1 00
rries, per quart	15	a	17
ries, per bushel	4 00	a	4 50
Malaga, per lb	20	a	25
outhern, per bushel	3 50	a	4 00
Pears, per bushel	..	a	2 50
, per dozen	17	a	20
, do do	25	a	50
pples, do do	7	a	8
, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50

LIME MARKET.

othing doing of any consequence, and quo- tinued.

on, per cask	75	a	85
	65	a	70
St. George Co's,	..	a	..
white lump,	1 25	a	..
do 2d quality	1 00	a	..
do common	75	a	..

PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions—There has been only a moderate demand experienced for Beef and Pork, and prices are less firmly supported. In Lard, there have been heavy operations, comprising 5000 kegs Western, at 10c per lb, 4 mos cr.; more than one half of which was taken for Southern markets—rather an unusual occurrence.—The sales by auction have been, Western Mess Pork, 30 brls, $13 62 a 13 75; 19 do clear, 16 50 a 16 75; 52 do Prime, 11 62 a 11 75 per bbl; 50 kegs Lard, 8¼c per lb, 4 mos cr.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb.	16	a	20
" firkin	14	a	16
Cheese, new milk, per lb.	7	a	10
" four meal,	3	a	5
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	14
Beef, per lb.	7	a	14
Do Corned	8	a	10
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb.	9	a	9½
Pork, whole hogs,	6¼	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb.	..	a	17
Pork, Fresh	10	a	11
" Salted	9	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	11	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	10	a	11
Lard, best, per lb.	9½	a	10
Do Western, per keg	9	a	10
Tripe, per lb.	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb.	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per pair	75	a	1 00
Turkeys, per lb.	17	a	20
Pigeons, per dozen	1 75	a	2 00
Mutton, per lb.	10	a	17
Lamb, per quarter	75	a	1 25

SEED MARKET.

Seed.—The market remains as last reported; quotations quite nominal.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag,	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel,	1 25	a	1 50
Canary Seed, do do,	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush,	1 25	a	1 50
" " American, do do,	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred,	12	a	13
" Southern, do do.	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do.	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb,	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French,	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush.	2 50	a	..
Red Top, bushel	63	a	65
" " Southern, do	..	a	..
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Coals—Cargo sales Nova Scotia have been made at quotations.

Newcastle, per chaldron,	8 00	a	9 00
Cannel, do do,	11 00	a	11 50
Orrel, do do,	..	a	..
Pictou, do do,	7 00	a	..
Nova Scotia, do do,	8 00	a	..
Sidney, do do,	7 00	a	7 25
Anthracite, per 2240 lbs.	7 00	a	..

RETAIL PRICES.

Schuylkill, per ton	5 00	a	6 50
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs.	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do,	8 00	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do,	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron,	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket,	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord,	6 50	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do,	6 00	a	6 50
Country do, do do,	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Hides—The business of the week has been confined principally to Calcutta, and sales noticed of green salted, $1 10 a $1 20; Buffalo dry at 9c, and green, 9½c per lb.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	14	a	14½
Pernambuco, dry salted	..	a	11
Rio Grande	14	a	14½
St. Salvador	11	a	11½
Maranham	10	a	11½
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Russia ......none.	..	a	..
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	60	a	85

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	22	a	24
New York red, light	20	a	21
do do, middling	20	a	21
do do, overweight	19	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough,	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

Wool—The same dull state of the market continues to exist in relation to this article, and no operations have taken place worthy of being particularly noticed. Shearing time has arrived, but we do not learn that any movements have been made for purchasing of the growers to any considerable extent. The depressed state of the woollen business, and the limited amount of machinery in operation, will tend materially to lessen the demand; and it is the general impression that the purchases will be small, and at low prices, until there shall be a demand for Woollen Goods.

American, common to ¼ blood,	32	a	34
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	42
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs',	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

HAY MARKET.

Hay—Nothing of consequence doing this week, and prices continued.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 50	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred,	85	a	90
Clover,	..	a	..
Straw	40	a	50

HOP MARKET.

Hops—No change. Small sales are within quotations. Last year's growth, none in market.

First and second sorts, per lb.	48	a	..

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, June 8. At market, 240 Beef Cattle, (including 60 unsold last week) 10 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 250 Sheep, and 520 Swine.

50 of the above Beef Cattle were from the New York market, and 50 more expected next week. 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold, all of which are first quality.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A further reduction was submitted to, and we reduce our quotations. A few extra at $7; first quality $6 50 a 6 75; second quality, $6 a 6 50; third quality, $5 20 a $6.

Working Oxen—A few sales were effected; $70, 88, 90, and 110.

Cows and Calves—Dull. Sales at $21, 25, 27, 33, 35, and 37.

Sheep—We quote lots at $2 25, $3, 3 50, and $4.

Swine—All at market were sold. Large Shoats to peddle at 4½c for Sows, and 5½c for Barrows; small pigs, 6 a 6½. At retail, 5 a 7½c.

NEW YORK, June 8. At market 825 head of Beef Cattle, including 150 left last week; 600 from the South; balance from this State; 185 Milch Cows, and 400 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a better demand for Beef, and a small improvement in prices. 725 Beeves were taken at $6 50 a $8, averaging 7 25 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in good demand; all sold.—Sheep at $1 50, 2 25, and $5 a 6 for good. Lambs, 1 25 a $4 each.

LEMON SYRUP LABELS.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june13

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR a term of years, and at a moderate rent, a FARM of 15 to 30 acres arable land, in good condition, with good barn and water for cattle, and privilege of cutting fuel. The distance from Boston not material. Apply at this Office. 1—june13

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.
may9 y

ADDISON BOYDEN

HAS on hand a large and valuable assortment of *European & American* DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale at the very lowest prices for CASH.—Among which are a prime stock of BROADCLOTHS, such as black, blue black, blue, brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, and mixtures. CASSIMERES of all the most desirable shades, such as black, blue, brown, drab, and a great variety of Fancy mixtures. VESTINGS in great variety, viz: Silk Velvet, figured and plain, Satin, Valentia. Padding, Canvass, Buckram, and a full assortment of Tailors' best trimmings. English, French and American Prints; Merinos, Alipines, Mouslin de Laines; rich plain and figured SILKS; cotton and woollen FLANNELS; brown and plaid Sheetings and Shirtings; Russia Diaper; Tickings; Brown and Damask Table Covers. A general assortment of Fashionable Shawls, Ladies' Kid Gloves, and Hosiery, Carpeting.

Also, as above, a good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemens, Misses', and Children's kid and leather SHOES, together with an extensive assortment of Crockery, Glass, China, and Hardware, W. I. GOODS and GROCERIES, which will be exchanged for Cash. Straw Braid, Country Produce or approved credit.

Sherburne, April, 14, 1840. tf—ap18

JOHN LEACH & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO LEACH, PAGE & GILMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS, TEAS, WINES, &c.
Also—Winter, Summer and Refined OIL.
No. 3, Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

JOHN LEACH,
JOSEPH A GILMORE.

For sale as above—at the manufacturer's price. WILLIAM BROWN'S No 1 *Silver Top, Sarsaparilla Compound,* or *Mead Syrup,* which was so much used the past Summer as a common beverage.
May 23—3m

EXHIBITION OF PICTRUES.

BY the Ancient and Modern Masters, at Corinthian Hall, corner of Milk and Federal streets, (entrance in Federal street,) will open June 3d, and continue so for a season of about three months.

W. HAYWARD respectfully apprises the admirers of the Fine Arts, in Boston and its vicinity, that to his collection of Pictures, so favorably received at the Athenæum Gallery, last year, have been added many new and superior works---amongst others, the magnificent chief d'ouvre of DON JUAN, HAIDEE, and LAMBRO, by Dubuffe, the Painter of the Temptation and Expulsion from Eden of Adam and Eve---Size by 12 feet 14.

Single admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
june6---tf

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to an article he is manufacturing, which is a substitute for Lamp Oil. It gives a brilliant light, equal to that of Gas, and is warranted free from explosion when in lamps, and if spilt on the most delicate carpet will leave no stain. There is no unpleasant smell from the burning lamp, and the instant the blaze is extinguished from the wick, there is no fire or smoke left on it. Price $1 25 per gallon. Sold at No. 4, India wharf, Boston; by SOLON JENKINS, Agent.
june6---tf

ODIORNE'S MALDEN NAIL WORKS—REBUILT.

THE Subscriber has recommenced the manufacture of cut nails at Malden, Mass., and will hereafter have an assortment on hand at his store, No. 2, Battery March St., Boston. They will be made from Russia and Swedes iron only, and of the best quality.
JAMES C. ODIORNE.

N. B. For sale as above, a good assortment of iron hollow ware, at 50 per cent discount from usual prices.
june6—3t

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.
june6—tf

BEDS AND BEDSTEADS TO LET OR SELL on credit, by DANIEL P. SIMPSON, corner of Blackstone, Hanover, and Marshall streets---up stairs. Also, an assortment of FURNITURE, FEATHERS of all kinds, BEDDING and MATTRASSES, of every description, for sale cheap for cash. tf---june 6

NEW CARPETING.

A. G. SMITH & CO. 84 Washington st. (a few doors South of State st.) are now opening their Spring assortment of CARPETINGS, &c. viz:—3 ply Imperial, Superfine, Fines and Commons—Wilton, Brussels, Damask and Venetian Carpetings—Tufted, Wilton and Brussels Rugs—Bockings, Stair Rod, &c.

Also—Oil Carpetings, of all widths, new and splendid patterns.

Likewise—Canton Straw Carpetings, of different widths and colors, a superior article.

A large assortment of Hemp Carpetings, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. tf—ap 4

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to. OTIS BREWER.
mh 21.

MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE.
No. 12, Washington Street.
may9

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840 tf ap11

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on, the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

ROHAN POTATOES.

100 BARRELS genuine ROHAN POTATOES, raised in Maine from seed imported direct from France last season, and of superior size and quality, at $4 00 per Barrel, or $2 00 per bushel. Also, the

POLLARD POTATO,

A new variety, raised from the seed of the Chenango, about four years since, by Mr. Pollard of Isle Wetmore, Me. It is a very handsome potato, with a smooth red skin, prominent eyes, and considered by several gentlemen who have tried them, to be of superior quality; it is also a most productive kind, the product of 11 hills having filled a bushel basket the past season, 1839. Only a few barrels for sale at $3 00 per bushel. Farmers are invited to call and look at this variety.

EARLY HILL POTATOES.

The earliest and best variety cultivated for the Boston market, originally raised by Mr. Hill of West Cambridge.

Together with the most complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS to be found in the country; also, Ploughs, Cultivators, Hovey's Hay Cutter, and a new Vegetable Cutter, the finest implement yet invented for that important purpose: Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Dung and Hay Forks, &c. &c. HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop,* and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO., 14 Central wharf. a4—tf

WHITE'S BONNET ROOMS.

39 Hanover Street, sign of the Red Band Box.

AT this old and well known establishment, CROSBY & LOOMIS have made arrangements and will keep the coming season, the largest and most general assortment of Straw and Silk Bonnets that can be found in the city, having made arrangements with the principal manufacturers in New York as well as in this vicinity, from whom they will receive every week the newest patterns. The subscribers have now engaged an Englishman, from one of the first manufactories in London, who finishes Florence and Leghorn Bonnets in a very superior style, removing from them stripes and spots, which so much injures their beauty. Ladies about buying Bonnets of any kind, will do well to call before purchasing. tf—ap 4

PEAR TREES.

JUST Imported, and for sale by the subscriber, at his Garden, in Brookline, in excellent condition, one hundred Pear Trees, comprising forty different kinds of Pear—most of them the best Belgian Sorts known, and many entirely new species. Also, 500 Seeding Pear Stocks, and 500 Seeding Quince Stocks.

A catalogue of the trees may be had at the office of J. L. CUNNINGHAM, Auctioneer, corner of Milk and Frderal streets. SAMUEL G. PERKINS.
ap 4—tf

BONNETS.

JUST received, and for sale by M. H. KINNEY, No. 4, Bromfield St., a large lot of CHILDREN'S BONNETS; Florence, Colored Straw and French Braid.
may30—tf

SEED PEAS.

10 BBLS Pure Marrowfat Peas, carefully selected for Seed, for sale by GEORGE RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Market square, (opposite South side Faneuil Hall. tf—ap 4

PAINTED CARPETS.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

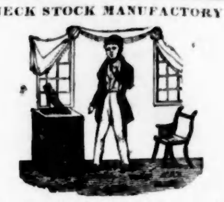
PARIS GLOVES.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by
J. M. SHERBURNE,
42, Washington Street.
may9

ROHAN POTATOES.

20 BARRELS ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by David Prouty & Co. 19 & 20 North Market Street, at $5 per barrel. tf—mh14

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.



J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

FARE REDUCED.

BOSTON & GROTON U. S. MAIL COACHES.

ON and after the 1st of April, the Mail Coaches for Groton will leave the Office No. 9 Court street, and No. 36 Hanover st. BOSTON, Daily, at 6 A. M.

"THROUGH IN 5 HOURS."—FARE ONLY $1,25!!

Returning, will leave Groton at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrive at Boston in 5 hours.

Persons purchasing 10 Tickets, will be entitled to 10 Passages from or to BOSTON, for the low price of 10 dollars, at any time during the year.

Passengers called for and left at any part of the City free of expense.

Stages for Keene, Walpole, Charlestown, Hanover, and Haverhill, N. H., Bellows Falls, Chester, Manchester, Brattleboro', Bennington, Rutland, Windsor, Woodstock, Montpelier, Middlebury, and Burlington, leave this Office, Daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Books kept at Joseph Hoar & Son's, and Brown's Hotel, in Groton. THOMAS A. STAPLES,
April 4—tf Agent and Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, BOSTON.

Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spacious establishment is now open for their accommodation.

This House, erected by the United States Hotel Corporation, is the largest in New England, covers a surface of *thirty thousand square feet,* and contains about *three hundred rooms,* and is in every respect well appointed, every department having been fitted up with reference to all modern improvements. A portion of the house is particularly adapted to the accommodation of families. And its peculiar local advantages to gentlemen visiting the city either for business or pleasure, especially those who arrive or depart by the Western Rail Road, are too apparent to require detail. The prices of Board have been established with reference to the exigencies of the times, and the reduced prices of provisions, viz.

For transient boarders at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1 25 per day, or $8 per week.

Ladies' Ordinary, $1 50 per day, or $9 per week. And for permanent boarders at reasonable rates with reference to the rooms they occupy.

A regular watch is maintained during the night to protect the House.

Warm and Cold *Baths* always in readiness.

A convenient *Barber's Room* is in the basement story.

Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.—Also, good stabling for horses in the immediate neighborhood.

Porters will be in attendance at the Depot, on the arrival of the Cars.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. W. HOLMAN & CO.

R. W. HOLMAN,
ALBERT CLARK,
W. W. WARREN.
Boston, March 28, 1840.

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.

JUST received, a large assortment of Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses, and for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets.
ap11 tf

EXPANDING CULTIVATORS.

150 EXPANDING CULTIVATORS; a good article, for sale cheap, either single or by the dozen, by the subscriber, at his shop at North Wrentham. BENJAMIN ROCKWOOD, JR.

B. R. Jr. also manufactures Sashes, Blinds, and Doors, and does all other kinds of Joiner-work to order in the best manner and at short notice.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by attention to his business and constant endeavors to please customers, to merit a share of patronage. Orders respectfully solicited, gratefully acknowledged and faithfully executed, in return for which prompt pay will be expected.

North Wrentham, April 11th, 1840.
ap18—eop4t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A VALUABLE Farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellent dairy Farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families; the situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for a private or high School. Bordering a part of the farm, is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the subscriber at South Natick.
I. H. T. BLANCHARD.
March 14, 1840. 9w

TO LET.

4 ACRES OF LAND situated in Brighton, within 5 miles of Boston. There are 39 large fruit bearing Apple Trees upon the land, which is in fine cultivation, very level and easy of access; was planted with corn last year and well manured. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. A. STORY, at Winships' Nurseries, or F. W. STORY, at the New England Farmer office.
Ap 25 3t

ROHAN POTATOES.

60 BUSHELS genuine ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by JESSE WINSLOW, Newton, (Upper Falls.) tf—mh 28

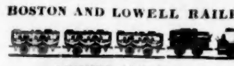
FOR SALE.

8000 MORUS MULTICAULIS Mulberry Trees, in good order. Apply to ALBERT HOWE, at the late residence of Mr. Sylvanus Howe, Townsend, Mass.; to JONA. HOWE, No. 39 Merchants Row, Boston, or at this office.
3w*—ap11

BEAN POLES.

500 DOZEN BEAN and DAHLIA POLES, for sale by MOSES FRENCH Jr. Maine Wharf, Broad Street, near the bottom Summer St., Boston. ap8—3w

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 1, the Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows.

Leave Boston at 7 A. M. 11 A. M., 2 P. M. 5½ P. M.
Leave Lowell at 7 A. M. 11 A. M., 2 P. M. 5½ P. M.

The morning and evening trains will stop at the usual places for way passengers.

Passengers will also be conveyed between Lowell, Andover, Haverhill and Exeter.

Passengers will please mention whether their baggage is to be left at Lowell, Nashua or Haverhill, that it may be put into the appropriate car. tf ap11

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order:

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs.* A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs,* A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough,*
20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs,*"
A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medals and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over,* and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner.* They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Green sward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences—turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expending Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaiths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.
March 14—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

WM. C. STIMPSON & REED, No. 114 State State St., near Broad St., have for sale a full assortment of Drugs, Paints and Dyes, which they offer for sale on very favorable terms, for credit or cash, and in quantities to suit purchasers. Country Traders are invited to call.

Camphor,	Ipecac powdered,
Opium	Glue,
Borax,	Cooper's Isinglass, for Jellies, a new and cheap article,
Castor Oil,	
Alcohol,	
Ball Copiavi,	Russia Isinglass,
Calomel,	Liquorice Paste,
Cardamon Seeds,	Magnesia,
Cochineal,	Nutgalls,
Cream Tartar,	White Lead,
Velvet Bottle Corks,	Linseed Oil,
Cassia,	French Yellow,
Cassia Buds,	Paris Green,
Epsom Salts,	Whiting,
Flor Sulphur,	Copal Varnish,
Alces,	Spirits Turpentine
Copal,	Chrome Yellow,
Shellac,	" Green,
Seed Lac,	Logwood,
Cubebs,	Camwood,
Otto Roses,	Madder,
Oil Vitriol,	Muriate Acid,
Aqua Fortis,	Copperas,
Gum Arabic,	Indigo,
Allum,	Coarse Sponge,
Oil Burgamot,	Fine "
" Lemon,	Lima Wood, for Comb Makers.
Olive Oil,	
Jalap powdered,	

The above are not kept on hand in *such overwhelming quantities* as are sometimes advertised, but large enough to supply the usual demand; and as much so as is profitable, or can be found in the hands of dealers generally.
ap 18—tf

ONE CENT REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber in Abington on the night of the 19th inst., an apprentice named WILLIAM BRANTING, aged 19 years. This is to caution all persons against harboring or trusting said boy on my account as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. JOSEPH BROWN.
Abington, April 20, 1840. 3w*—ap25

500 MORUS MULTICAULIS Trees, a superior quality of his own raising, for sale by LUTHER ANGIER, Medford
3w—ap25

POETRY.

[From Alexander's Messenger.]

CUPID'S ARROW.

Young Cupid went storming to Vulcan one day,
And besought him to look at his arrow,
"'Tis useless," he cried, "you must mend it, I say!
'Tisn't fit to let fly at a sparrow.
There's something that's wrong in the shaft or the dart,
For it flutters quite false to my aim;
'Tis an age since it fairly went home to the heart,
And the world really gets at my name.

"I have straighten'd, I've bent, I've tried all, I declare,
I've performed it with nicetest of sight;
'Tis feather'd with plaights my mother might wear,
And the barb gleams with light from young eyes;
But it falls without touching—I'll break it I vow,
For more's Hymen beginning to pout;
He's complaining his torch burns as dull and so low
That Zephyr might put it right out!"

Little Cupid went on with his pitiful tale,
Till Vulcan the weapon restored;
"There, take it, young sir; try it now—if it fail,
I will ask neither fee nor reward."
The chain shot out, and rare havoc he made;
The wounded and dead were untold;
But no wonder the rogue had such slaughtering trade,
For the arrow was laden with gold.

[Communication.]

WENHAM, Mass. June 1, 1840.

Mr. Editor.—Sir,—I send you a short description of an apple tree in this place. If you think it worth a place in your paper, give it one. It may interest some of your farmers. Yours &c.

A. J. DODGE.

A WIDE ONE.

There is on the farm of Abraham Dodge in Wenham, an apple tree of the kind called the Pinness, a light red, tender and juicy, a sharp, sour, winter apple; and this tree will measure from side to side on a straight line, *sixty-three feet!* it is a good bearer and is worth cultivating by those who have room for it to spread itself. D.

Come, the crimson Pippin view,
Bright as cranberries wet with dew,
And sixty feet apart;
On their branches nearly bare,
Mid November's chilling air,—
You'll see this handsome fact.

BOSWELL. This faithful, but weak biographer of Dr Johnson often related jests of which he himself was the subject.

On his first introduction to the learned man, Boswell, knowing his prejudices against Scotchmen, thought it proper to make a humble apology for being one;—"Sir," said he, "I came from Scotland, but I cannot help that." Johnson quickly replied, "you are not the first Scotchman that could not help quitting his country."

A DRAMATIC GENIUS. Bernini, a celebrated Florentine sculptor, architect, painter, and poet, about the middle of the 17th century, erected a theatre, painted the scenes, made all the machinery and decorations, wrote an opera, composed the music, and took part in the performance.

Mr. Love has done more than this in Boston—he has in person played not less than seven distinct parts—that is, he has personated seven distinct characters in an evening on his stage.

A lady of fashion stepped into a shop not long since, and asked the keeper if he had any "*matrimonial baskets*—she being *too polite* to say *cradle*. [Balt Clipper.

This is as bad as the name the young lady gave to the fan. She inquired of the shopkeeper if he had any *sabbadacoolers* to sell.

"Touching Dandies, let us consider, with some scientific strictness, what a Dandy specially is. A Dandy is a clothes wearing man; a man whose trade, office, and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. Every faculty of his soul, spirit, purse, and person is heroically consecrated to this one object, the wearing of Clothes wisely and well; so that as others dress to live, he lives to dress. The all-importance of Clothes, which a German Professor of unequalled learning and acumen, writes his enormous volume to demonstrate, has sprung up in the intellect of the Dandy, without effort, like an instinct of genius. He is inspired with Cloth, a Poet of Cloth. What a German would call a "Divine Idea of Cloth" is born with him; and this, like other such ideas, will express itself outwardly, or wring his heart asunder with unutterable throes." [Carlyle.

NEW YORK. The New York Star contains the following paragraph:

Good Tidings. It gives us great pleasure to say that there is a much better state of things within the last few days.—Large quantities of goods have changed hands, and more confidence is spreading among all classes. Money is abundant for safe investments within the city; and although there is no great improvement in the amount of sales of goods, yet a healthier aspect appears on the face of every description of business."

An improvement has been recently made in the construction of omnibusses in England, which is worthy the attention of the builders of these popular vehicles in this country. A partition runs along its centre dividing it into two compartments, and the seats are placed against this instead the sides as is now usual—Two doors are at the end of the vehicle for the admission of passengers, and between them is placed a stand for the conductor. The facilities which this arrangement gives to the entrance and exit of passengers add greatly to their comfort.

A fellow named George Eliot, was fined by the Mayor Conrad, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, on Monday $2 65 for swearing *four profane oaths*. Sixty-seven cents an oath.

[From the American Sentinel.]

THE DAHLIA.

I those charms alone can praise,
Which from constant nature rise.
DR. JOHNSON.

The Dahlia, so much and so deservedly in vogue here, is the most fashionable in England, and the extent of its culture, in some of the nurseries there, is astonishing; for besides its beauty and diversity of colors, it is in perfection at a season when the gardens are otherwise destitute of ornament. The roots are edible, though not agreeable.

This genus was named Dahlia, in honor of Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, author of *observationes Botanica*, by M. Cavanilles, who in his *Icones et descriptiones Plantarum* describes three species; the *superflua*, or fertile-ray'd, with varieties; the *frustranea*, or barren-ray'd, also with varieties; and the *coccinea* or scarlet-flowered. It belongs to the class *Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua* the Linnæn system, and to the Corymbiferæ of Jussieu's.

The leading varieties of the fertile ray'd species are the purple, rose, pale, white, sulphur, yellow, tawny, copper, brick-red, pomegranate, dark-purple, very dark, and lilac flower single, semi-double, and double, with innumerable sub-varieties.

Of the barren-ray'd species, which has not sported so much as the other, there are the scarlet, bright-scarlet, orange, saffron, and yellow flowered, single, semi-double, and double, with several sub-varieties.

The roots of the Dahlia are tuberous and fascicul'ted (with the knots collected in bundles as in the Ragunculus;) the stems rise from five to eight feet, covered with large compound leaves, resembling those of the compound dwarf elder, and with side branches bearing numerous flowers of a great variety of colors, which appear in August, and continue till they are destroyed by frost. The plant grows wild in Mexico, in sandy meadows, and was sent to Madrid in 1789, whence it was propagated in various parts of Europe, and by that route reached this country.

The plant of a good Dahlia is short, stiff, and bushy; prolific in flowers, with short peduncles; and the flower is well expanded, standing boldly to the view with colors clear and distinct.

For ordinary purposes it is propagated by dividing the roots, and by cutting and grafting; and for new varieties, and for increasing the stock, by seed, as the seedlings flower the first year. In dividing the root, a bud must be preserved to each section, otherwise the tubers, though they throw out roots, will not produce leaves. The cutting should be taken from the root shoot in the spring, or from the top of the young shoot early in summer; and the lower end cut smoothly off in the middle of a joint, and the leaves, except those that would be buried in planting, should remain thereon. It should be planted in warm sandy earth and covered with a hand glass, and it will then strike and produce both flowers and tubers before autumn.—Grafting is a mode of propagating herbaceous vegetables which has been practised for some time in Europe.

The cutting intended for the graft should be strong, short-jointed, and have on it one or more joints or buds; and ought to be procured as soon in the season as possible; and a good tuber that has no eyes should be selected of a single sort; and a slice from the upper part of the root must be cut with a sharp knife; and at the bottom of the part so cut, a ledge should be made for the graft with a joint at the lower end to rest upon, in order to keep it fixed in the place. The scion must be next cut slopingly, so as to fit, and, after the graft has been tied, a piece of fine clay should be put round it, and the root placed in a pot of a size that will allow the graft to be buried half way in the mould; the pot must then be placed on a little heat in the front of a cucumber or melon frame; and in about three weeks, if it be too soon to plant it in the border, the root should be put in a large pot to afford facility to its growth, supposing the operation be commenced in March, till the proper season of planting out which does not arrive before the end of May. [Hort. Trans. Vol. IV. 176. details of Blake's practice, by whom the mode was first adopted.]

If by seed, the seeds should be collected in September from dwarf plants, where no preference exists on other accounts, and from semi-double flowers when double varieties are chiefly desired. Perhaps seeds obtained from those particular florets of the disc which have altered their form, may have a greater tendency than others to produce plants with double flowers. They should be sown in March, or earlier, on a heat of 55° or 60°; the young plants pricked out, if necessary, in pots, and kept in a moderate temperature, say from 50° to 55°, till the end of April, when they should be planted out where they are to remain, each plant to be covered at night with an empty pot for some weeks to avoid injury from spring frost.

NEW STEAM VESSELS. Experiments are in the course of being tried with the model of an entirely new form of steam-vessel, and, as far as they have yet gone, with every prospect of a successful result. At present we can only state of this remarkable invention, that there are no paddle wheels, nor external works of any kind. The whole machinery is in the hold of the vessel, where a horizontal wheel is moved by the power of steam, and acting upon a current of water, admitted by the bow and thrown off at the stern, propels the mass at a rapid rate. By very simple contrivance of stop-cocks, &c, on the apparatus, the steamer can be turned on either course, retarded, stopped, or have her motion reversed. This will be literally a revolution in the art of steam navigation. [Liverpool Mercury.

It is estimated that there are about one hundred and thirty-five miles of paved streets in New York city, and 25,500 houses.

CROMWELL AND BONAPARTE.

Mr. Macaulay a celebrated writer in the Edinburgh Review has drawn a parallel between these two noted men, and does more justice to the character of Cromwell than any English writer with whom we are acquainted.

In speaking of those geniuses who have risen to supremacy on the ruins of free institutions he places Cæsar, Cromwell, and Bonaparte at the head; and we think his parallel a very able one. We think he has divested himself of royal prejudices more completely than most of the eminent English writers; and he has proved his good sense in showing that he is not a worshipper of Bonaparte.

We devote a couple of columns to this interesting writer. Republicans, above all men, should endeavor to do full justice to the friends and the foes of liberty. They should regard the character and conduct, rather than the professions, of those whom they would entrust with power.—ED.

In this class three men stand pre-eminent, Cæsar, Cromwell, and Bonaparte. The highest place in this remarkable triumvirate, belongs undoubtedly to Cæsar. He united the talents of Bonaparte to those of Cromwell; and he possessed, also, what neither Cromwell nor Bonaparte possessed, learning, taste, wit, eloquence, the sentiments and the manners of an accomplished gentleman.

Between Cromwell and Napoleon, Mr. Hallam has instituted a parallel, scarcely less ingenious than that which Burke has drawn between Richard Cœur de Lion, and Charles the Twelth of Sweden. In this parallel, however, and indeed throughout his work, we think he hardly gives Cromwell fair measure. 'Cromwell,' says he, 'far unlike his antitype, never showed any signs of a legislative mind, or any desire to place his renown on that noblest basis, the amelioration of social institutions.' The difference, in this respect, we conceive, was not in the characters of the men, but in the characters of the revolutions by means of which they rode to power. The civil war in England had been undertaken to defend and restore; the republicans of France set themselves to destroy. In England, the principles of the common law had never been disturbed; and most even of its forms had been held sacred. In France, the law and its ministers had been swept away together. In France, therefore, legislation necessarily became the first business of the first settled government which rose on the ruins of the old system. The admirers of Inigo Jones have always maintained that his works are inferior to those of Sir Christopher Wren, only because the great fire of London gave to the latter such a field for the display of his powers, as no architect in the history of the world ever possessed. Similar allowance must be made for Cromwell. If he erected little that was new, it was because there had been no general devastation to clear a space for him. As it was, he reformed the representative system in a most judicious manner. He rendered the administration of justice uniform throughout the island. We will quote a passage from his speech to the Parliament in September, 1656, which contains, we think, stronger indications of a legislative mind than are to be found in the whole range of orations delivered on such occasions before or since:—

"There is one general grievance in the nation. It is the law. I think, I may say it, I have as eminent judges in this land as have been had, or that the nation has had these many years. Truly, I could be particular as to the executive part, to the administration; but that would trouble you. But the truth of it is, there are wicked and abominable laws that will be in your power to alter. To hang a man for sixpence, three pence, I know not what—to hang for a trifling and pardon murder, is in the ministration of the law through the ill-framing of it. I have known in my experience abominable murders quitted; and to see men lose their lives for petty matters! This is a thing that God will reckon for, and I wish it may not be upon this nation a day longer than you have an opportunity to give a remedy; and I hope I shall cheerfully join with you in it."

Mr. Hallam truly says, that though it is impossible to rank Cromwell with Napoleon as a general, yet his exploits were as much above the level of his contemporaries, and the more the effects of an original uneducated capacity.' Bonaparte was trained in the best military schools; the army which he led to Italy was one of the finest that ever existed.—Cromwell passed his youth and the prime of his manhood in a civil situation. He never looked on war till he was more than forty years old. He had first to form himself, and then to form his troops. Out of raw levies he created an army, the bravest and best disciplined, the most orderly in peace, and the most terrible in War, that Europe had seen. He called this body into existence. He led it to conquest.—He never fought a battle without gaining a victory. He never gained a victory without annihilating the force opposed to him. Yet his triumphs were not the highest glory of his military system. The respect which his troops paid to property, their attachment to the laws and religion of their country, their submission to the civil power, their temperance, their intelligence, their industry, are without parallel. It was after the Restoration that the spirit which their great leader had infused into them was most signally displayed.—At the command of the established government, a government which had no means of enforcing obedience, fifty thousand soldiers, whose backs no enemy had ever seen, either in domestic or in continental war, laid down their arms, and retired into the mass of the people; thenceforward to be distinguished only by superior diligence, sobriety, and regularity in the pursuits of peace, from the other members of the community which they had saved.

In the general spirit and character of his administration, we think Cromwell far superior to Napoleon. 'In civil government,' says Mr. Hallam, 'there can be no adequate parallel between one who had sucked only the dregs of a besotted fanaticism, and one to whom the stores of reason and philosophy were open.' These expressions, it seems to us, convey the highest eulogium on our great countryman. Reason and philosophy did not teach the conqueror of Europe to command his passions, or to pursue, as a first object the happiness of his people.—They did not prevent him from risking his fame and his power in a frantic contest against the principles of human nature and the laws of the physical world, against the rage of the winter and liberty of the sea. They did not exempt him from the influence of that most pernicious of superstitions, a presumptuous fatalism. They did not preserve him from the inebriation of prosperity, or restrain him from indecent querulousness and violence in adversity. On the other hand, the fanaticism of Cromwell never urged him on impracticable undertakings, or confused his perception of the public good. Inferior to Bonaparte in invention, he was far superior to him in wisdom. The French Emperor is among conquerors what Voltaire is among writers, a miraculous child.—His splendid genius was frequently clouded by fits of humor as absurdly perverse as those of the pet of the nursery, who quarrels with his food, and dashes his playthings to pieces. Cromwell was emphatically a man. He possessed in an eminent degree, that masculine and full grown robustness of mind, that equally diffused intellectual health, which, if our national partiality does not mislead us, has peculiary characterized the great men of England. Never was any ruler so conspicuously born for sovereignty. The cup which has intoxicated almost all others, sobered him. His spirit, restless from its buoyancy in a lower sphere, reposed in majestic placidity as soon as it had reached the level congenial to it. He had nothing in common with that large class of men who distinguish themselves in lower posts, and whose incapacity becomes obvious as soon as the public voice summons them to take the lead. Rapidly as his fortunes grew, his mind expanded more rapidly still. Insignificant as a private citizen, he was a great general; he was still a greater prince. The manner of Napoleon was a theatrical compound, in which the coarseness of a revolutionary guard-room was blended with the ceremony of the old Court of Versailles. Cromwell, by the confession even of his enemies, exhibited in his demeanor the simple and natural nobleness of a man neither ashamed of his origin, nor vain of his elevation; of a man who had found his proper place in society, and who felt secure that he was competent to fill it. Easy, even to familiarity, where his own dignity was concerned, he was punctilious only for his country. His own character he left to take care of itself; he left it to be defended by his victories in war, and his reform in peace. But he was a jealous and implacable guardian of the public honor. He suffered a crazy Quaker to insult him in the midst of Whitehall, and revenged himself only by liberating him and giving him a dinner. But he was prepared to risk the chances of war to avenge the blood of a private Englishman.

No sovereign ever carried to the throne so large a portion of the best qualities of the middling orders so strong a sympathy with the feelings and interests of his people. He was sometimes driven to arbitrary measures; but he had a high, stout, honest, English heart. Hence it was that he loved to surround his throne with such men as Hale and Blake. Hence it was that he allowed so large a share of political liberty to his subjects, and that even when an opposition dangerous to his power and to his person, almost compelled him to govern by the sword, he was still anxious to leave a germ from which, at a more favorable season, free institutions might spring. We firmly believe, that if his first parliament had not commenced its debates by disputing his title, his government would have been as mild at home as it was energetic and able abroad.

He was a soldier;—he had risen by war. Had his ambition been of an impure or selfish kind, it would have been easy for him to plunge his country into continental hostilities on a large scale, and to dazzle the restless factious which he ruled, by the splendor of his victories. Some of his enemies have sneeringly remarked, that in the successes obtained under his administration, he had no personal share; as if a man who had raised himself from personal obscurity to empire solely by his military talents, could have any unworthy reason for shrinking from military enterprise. This reproach is his highest glory. In the success of the English navy he could have no selfish interest. Its triumphs added nothing to his fame; its increase added nothing to his means of overawing his enemies; its great leader was not his friend. Yet he took a peculiar pleasure in encouraging that noble service, which, of all the instruments employed by an English government, is the most impotent for mischief, and the most powerful for good. His administration was glorious, but with no vulgar glory.—It was not one of those periods of overstrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce debility and langour. Its energy was natural, healthful, temperate. He placed England at the head of the Protestant interest, and in the first rank of Christian powers. He taught every nation to value her friendship and to dread her enmity. But he did not squander her resources in a vain attempt to invest her with that supremacy which no power, in the modern system of Europe, can safely affect, or can long retain.

This noble and sober wisdom had its reward. If he did not carry the banners of the Commonwealth in triumph to distant capitols; if he did not adorn Whitehall with the spoils of the Stadthouse and Louvre; if he did not portion out Flanders and Germany into principalities for his kinsmen and his generals; he did not, on the other hand, see his country overrun by the armies of nations which his ambition had provoked. He did not drag out the last years of his life an exile and a prisoner, in an unhealthy climate and under an ungenerous gaoler; raging with the impotent desire of vengeance, and brooding over visions of departed glory. He went down to his grave in the fulness of power and fame; and left to his son an authority which any man of ordinary firmness and prudence would have retained."

* * * *

"But, though his memory has not been taken under the patronage of any party, though every device has been used to blacken it, though to praise him would long have been a punishable crime, yet truth and merit at last prevail. Cowards, who had trembled at the very sound of his name, tools of office, who like Downing, had been proud of the honor of lacqueying his coach, might insult him in loyal speeches and addresses. Venal poets might transfer to the King the same eulogies, little the worse for wear, which they had bestowed on the Protector. A fickle multitude might crowd to shout and scoff round the gibbeted remains of the greatest Prince and Soldier of the age. But when the Dutch cannon startled an effeminate tyrant in his own palace, when the conquests which had been made by the armies of Cromwell were sold to pamper the harlots of Charles, when Englishmen were sent to fight, under the banners of France, against the independence of Europe, and the Protestant religion, many honest hearts swelled in secret at the thought of one who had never suffered his country to be ill-used by any but himself. It must indeed have been difficult for any Englishman to see the salaried Viceroy of France, at the most important crisis of his fate, sauntering through his harem, yawning and talking nonsense over a despatch, or beslobbering his brother and his courtiers in a fit of maudlin affection, without a respectful and tender remembrance of him, before whose genius the young pride of Louis, and the veteran craft of Mazarin, had stood rebuked; who had humbled Spain on the land, and Holland on the sea; and whose imperial voice had arrested the victorious arms of Sweden, and the persecuting fires of Rome. Even to the present day, his character, though constantly attacked, and scarcely ever defended, is popular with the great body of our countrymen."

VULGAR JOKES. If there is any thing on earth pre-eminent over others in the disgust which it produces in every well-adjusted mind, it is the vulgarity whose instinct is to seek for coarse jokes upon female character and connections. The recent marriage of the young sovereign of England, has afforded full scope for the exercise of this depraved propensity; and if the English and American press ever made itself more loathsome than on this occasion, it was at some period of its existence with which we are unacquainted. How it is, or how it *can* be, that the nuptials of a young and lovely woman, however elevated or however lowly may be her rank and station, ever came to be considered a legitimate object of rude lewdness of remark and wanton levity of insinuation, is to us, at least, perfectly unaccountable. There is, to be sure, an innate baldordash of feeling in certain classes of mind—a natural tendency to dissoluteness of thought, which is nourished by *education*; but we have always entertained the belief that it was confined to the most grovelling portion of human nature, and tolerated only or principally in these schools of instruction where vulgarity receives the first rudiments of its learning, and where the last polish is put upon it along the docks of Wapping, or among the academies of Corlaer's Hook. We have found ourselves mistaken. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have been made the monuments of national disgrace; and been victimized, not merely by the *legitimate pollution* of the press—the prints whose vocation it is to deal only in the sediment of filthrated filth, but in newspapers professing to be respectable, and in society presuming to take rank above the vulgar. It is not possible for us to say how the good people of the "United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland" relish this barbarism of treatment towards their Queen and the husband of her choice and her affections, but we can tell them that it is obnoxious to the citizens of this "democratic country," unrefined as we are; and that it would be disgusting and intolerable towards the humblest maiden of the land. One half of the impudence and one quarter of the vulgarism bestowed upon what we suppose an Englishman would call a pleasant bride, in the United States, would be roughly handled, no matter how humble might be the relatives of the victim. [N. Y. Mirror.

Rumor estimates the value of the property left by the late John Parker, Esq. at nearly six millions of dollars! Rumor is an arrant knave in making its estimates. There never was a man actually worth a million who was not set down for five millions at least. Mr. Parker, we believe, was assessed in about $4000 taxes per annum, which is less than one quarter of one per cent on two millions. [Times.

TURKEY. The Sultan has, it is said, passed all his private funds into the public treasury, and should he carry his generosity so far as to sacrifice the jewels of the Imperial Family for the public use, supplies may be obtained for a long period. It is reported that the jewelled decorations and insignia of rank Pachas and officers have been ordered to be given in.

White, who was arrested in this city for a murder committed in a row in New York, and sentenced to be hung there, has been respited a second time.

ASTRONOMY. In the Report of John Quincy Adams on the Smithsonian Bequest, occurs the following eloquent passage describing the beauty and sublimity of the science of astronomy.

"The express object of an observatory is the *increase* of knowledge by *new discovery*. The physical relations between the firmament of heaven, and the Globe allotted by the Creator of all to be the abode of man, are discoverable only by the organ of the eye. Many of these relations are indispensable to the existence of human life, and, perhaps, of the earth itself. Who can conceive the idea of a world without a sun, but must connect it with the extinction of light and heat, of all animal life, of all vegetation and production, leaving the lifeless clod of matter to return to its primitive state of chaos, or to be consumed by elemental fire? The influence of the moon—of the planets, our next door neighbors of the solar system—of the fixed stars, scattered over the boundless expanse in multitudes exceeding the power of human computation, and at distances of which imagination herself can form no distinct conception—the influence of all these on the globe which we inhabit, and upon the condition of man, its dying and deathless inhabitant, is great and mysterious, and, in the search for final causes, in a great degree inscrutable to his finite and limited faculties. The extent to which they are discoverable is, and must remain unknown; but, to the vigilance of a sleepless eye, to the toil of a tireless hand, and to the meditations of a thinking, combining and analyzing mind, secrets are successively revealed, not only of the deepest import to the welfare of man in his earthly career, but which serve to lift him from the earth to the threshold of his eternal abode—to lead him blindfold up to the council-chamber of Omnipotence, and there, stripping the bandage from his eyes, bid him look undazzled at the Throne of God."

ROMANTIC SPOT ON THE EASTERN RAILROAD. On that very difficult section which passes through Newburyport and over the Merrimack, the operatives are now progressing with animation. The opening for the tunnel under High street, which the track is twenty five feet under the surface of the ground, is nearly excavated, and the arching will commence in a few days. On Monday last operations were commenced upon the Newburyport Bridge, which is now impassable, and will remain closed for three months. We understand that the Railroad Corporation has given the Bridge Proprietors $8000 for the privilege of running the track over it, on a second story, of sufficient height to admit on the bridge as good a passage way as formerly. The bridge is to be constructed on a new principle, and the Proprietors have disposed of their chains for $5,000 for a bridge in Connecticut.

The effect upon the traveller, of first entering like a mole into a dark subterranean channel of between one and two thousand feet, and then passing in the same minute, like a ball from a cannon, not only into broad day light, but strike almost sky high over the river, where ages are rambling beneath, and boats are gliding by in the distance still lower, is the most romantic of any upon the road, if not without a parellel in the annals of Railroads in the world. [Portsmouth Journal.

About thirty savages, belonging to the party that attacked Mr. Forbe's theatrical company near St. Augustine, came up to Fort Searle, immediately after the attack, dressed in the actors' dresses, and danced all around the place, challenging the soldiers to fire, but they were *too weak* to sally out.

At West Stockbridge, on Saturday, the 30th ult., a young man named Peter Bisonnette was drowned, while bathing in the pond in that place. He was from the Province of Lower Canada, and much respected.

A Mrs Haines, wife of a mechanic in Tennessee, lately gave birth to four infants, three girls and one boy.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on deposit, by the following Banks, viz.—Atlantic, Eagle, Firemens, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Merchant, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business relating to the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received at the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Reading.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

MAINE.

City Bank, of Portland.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort.
Agricultural Bank, at Brewer.
Oxford Bank, at Fryeburg.
Damariscotta Bank, at Newcastle.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Bangor Commercial Bank, Bangor.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Bank of Old Town, Still Water Canal Bank, } Orono.
Bank of Westbrook, at Westbrook.
Washington County Bank, at Calais.
Mercantile Bank, at Bangor.
Globe Bank, at Bangor.
People's Bank, at Bangor.
Penobscot Bank, at Bangor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough.
Concord Bank, at Concord.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.

CONNECTICUT.

Stamford Bank, at Stamford.
Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport.
Fairfield County Bank.